



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

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Department of Science, Technology and Environment
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development



I.THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Context

The Paris Agreement is adopted by 195 countries at the COP21, held in Paris in December 2015, adopted the – the Paris Agreement.

It is the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal, brings all nations into a common cause to undertake take ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so.

Essential elements

Mitigation: reducing emissions

- a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to **well below 2°C** above pre-industrial levels;
- to aim to limit the increase to **1.5°C**, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
- on the need for **global emissions to peak as soon as possible**, recognizing that this will take longer for developing countries;
- to undertake **rapid reductions thereafter** in accordance with the best available science.

Essential elements

Transparency and global stocktake

- come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science;
- report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets;
- track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.

Adaptation

- strengthen societies' ability to **deal with the impacts** of climate change;
- provide continued and enhanced international **support** for adaptation **to developing countries**.

Essential elements

Loss and damage

- recognizes the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- acknowledges the need to cooperate and enhance the understanding, action and support in different areas such as early warning systems, emergency preparedness and risk insurance.

Essential elements

Support

- Developed countries will continue to support climate action to reduce emissions and build resilience to climate change impacts in developing countries.
- Other countries are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.
- Developed countries intend to continue their existing collective goal to mobilize USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and extend this until 2025. A new and higher goal will be set for after this period.
- GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund plus bilateral cooperation and other funding sources



Nationally determined contributions

The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead. This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts.

Conditions for entering into force

To enter into force, at least 55 countries representing at least 55% of global emissions had to deposit their instruments of ratification.

On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved.

The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016.

Today, the PA is ratified by 114 countries



II. VIETNAM ENGAGEMENT

Ratification of Paris Agreement

- Vietnam is shown its willingness to joint international efforts to respond to climate change, in both adaptation and mitigation.
- Vietnam ratified UNFCCC in 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2002
- A series of national strategies and policies have been issued
- PA is ratified by 31st October 2016 (Gov Resolution No. 93/NQ-CP)
- National plan to implement the PA is approved by PM on October 2016 (Decision No. 2053)

INDC of Vietnam

- **Mitigation:** GHG emissions will be reduced by 8% by 2030 compared to BAU; up to 25% with international support

- **Adaptation:** indicate the existing strategies and policies; the gaps in terms of institutional and policy arrangements, financing, human resource capacity and technology.
- 1/3 from national budget; 2/3 from international support and private sector investment

- **Implementation:** from now-2020; and from 2021 onward:

Năng
lượng

Nông
nghiệp

LULUCF

Chất
thải

Hợp phần
giảm nhẹ
phát thải
KNK



Hợp phần
thích ứng
BĐKH



Chủ động ứng
phó với thiên
tai và tăng
cường giám
sát khí hậu

Đảm bảo
an sinh xã
hội

Ứng phó với
nước biển
dâng và
ngập lụt đô
thị



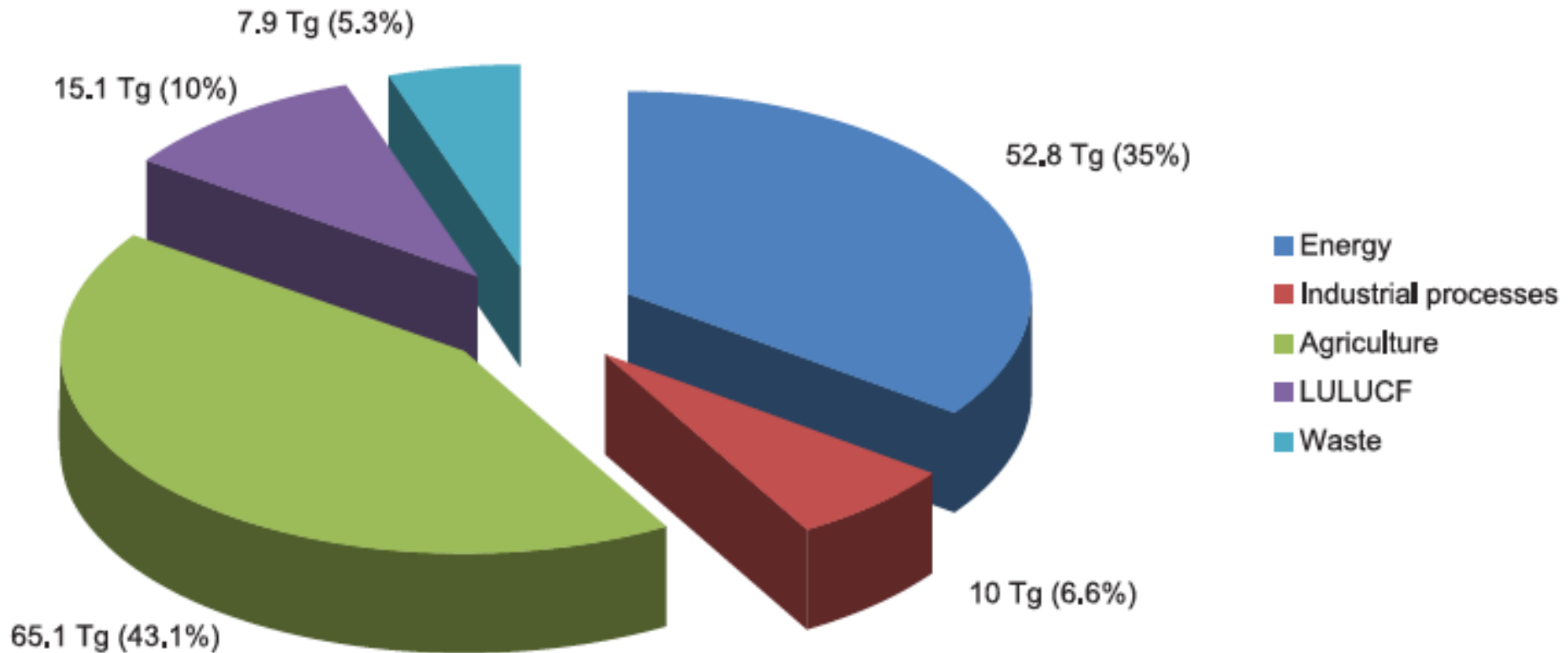
III.THE PA IMPLEMENTATION IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND THE ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

Emissions in 2000

(2nd National Communication)

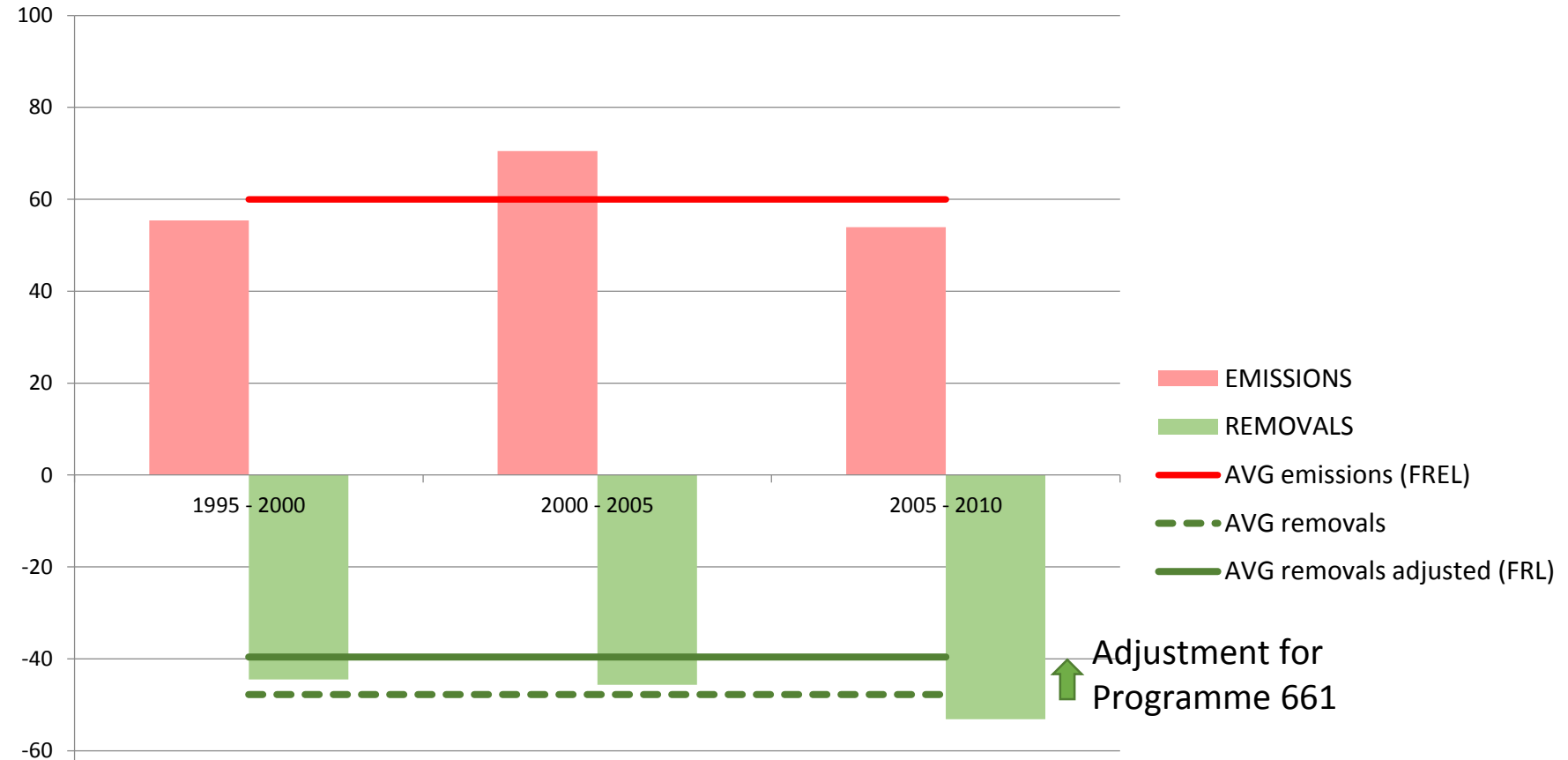
Sector	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e	Percent (%)
Energy	45,900.00	308.56	1.27	52,773.46	35.0
Industrial processes	10,005.72	0	0	10,005.72	6.6
Agriculture	0	2,383.75	48.49	65,090.65	43.1
LULUCF	11,860.19	140.33	0.96	15,104.72	10.0
Waste	0	331.48	3.11	7,925.18	5.3
Total (1.000 tons)	67,765.91	3,164.12	53.83	150,899.73	100

Agriculture in climate change context



Agriculture and LULUCF sectors account for 53.1% national emissions in 2000 (eq. to 80 million tCO₂e)

Trend of emissions and removals from forests



- Average emissions: 60 mill. tCO₂e/year
- Average removals: 40 mill. tCO₂e/year

Agriculture in climate change context

- Vietnam is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change
- Almost 70% of national population; 68% labor forces; 20% GDP
- Agriculture and LULUCF sectors are both agent and “victim” of climate change. Therefore, measures for emission reductions and adaption in these sectors are vital for both the PA implementation and sustainable agricultural development, food security
- Implementation of policies and measures on emission reduction could bring multiple benefits for agriculture and rural sectors
- Action plans for period from 2016-2020 (MARD Decision 819/QD-BNN-KHCN dated 14/03/2016)

Key adaptation activities (2016-2020)

1. Implementation of action plan for adaptation in all sub-sectors with prioritization
2. Implementation of National target programs on:
 - Restructuring agricultural sector, disaster prevention and mitigation and livelihoods improvement
 - Sustainable fishery development
 - Sustainable forest development
 - Climate change and green growth
3. Public awareness raising and policy formulation
4. Mainstreaming CC in development plans
5. Application of advanced technologies, re-organization of agr production for entire value chain for key products; promoting the PPP

Key mitigation activities (2016-2020)

1. Investing the emissions by sources and removals by sinks
2. Implementation of National REDD+ Action Plan;
3. Development and implementation of emission reduction projects on agriculture and LULUCF sectors; and carbon “trading” projects
4. Capacity building for GHG-I, MRV
5. Strengthening the coordination and management of climate change progs/projects in agriculture and LULUCF sectors (e.g. operationalization of MARD Steering Committee on climate change)

Role of private sector

1. CC mitigation and adaptation requires knowledges, skills, cultivation, harvesting and processing techniques, management, suitable technologies, marketing, financial capital, etc.
2. Private sectors has comparative advantages in mobilization of financial resources, knowledge and capacities in application of modern technologies and access to markets
3. Private sector is essential element and is momentum for responding to climate change and sustainable development in agricultural sector
4. Effective CC mitigation and adaptation could not be done without active participation of private sector; PPP should be promoted

Some good examples

1. Sustainable irrigation for coffee plantations in Central Highlands (Nestle);
2. Pesticide & high-yielding Dragon fruit species: SOFRI
3. Paddy rice production: GENTRACO & An Giang Plant Protection Company
4. Bio-shrimp production: Ca Mau
5. Sustainable livestock production and biogas
6. Sustainable forest management & FSC, CoC, VPA/FLEGT,
7. Models on **zero-deforestation** agricultural commodities: coffee, pepper, rubber, etc.



THANK YOU VERY MUCH!